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From the Chapel Hill Gazette.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

As heretofore announced, the festival of Commencement was duly celebrated at the University in this place, and we are gratified to say, passed off with much *eclat*. Hundreds of visitors thronged our town, and the hotel being entirely inadequate to the wants of strangers, our citizens with their usual hospitality threw wide their doors for the accommodation of visitors. The weather, although threatening, turned out beautiful, but warm, and we are informed that upon the whole it was one of the best Commencement seasons ever known here.

MONDAY.

The exercises of the occasion were commenced on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Otey, of Tennessee, an Alumnus of this institution, who delivered an impressive and able discourse, directed more especially to the members of the Graduating Class.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday the address to the Historical Society was delivered by Dr. Hawks. Owing to other engagements we were deprived of the pleasure of hearing this address, but we are informed that it was able, eloquent, and in every way worthy of Carolina's Historian. On Tuesday evening at eight o'clock a crowded audience was in attendance to hear the declamation of the competitors of the Freshman Class. The young men acquitted themselves very creditably. We append their names and subjects.

The South. Simms.—William T. Nicholson, Halifax County.

The gift of Athens to man, Macaulay.—J. C. Battle, Chapel Hill.

Talents always ascendant, Wirt.—Benj. W. Brown, Pitt Co.

Emmet on being found "Guilty."—Tobias Gibson, Louisiana.

Duties of American citizens, Webster.—Wm. J. Headen, Chatham Co.

Murder of Rizzio, Aytoun.—Dan'l R. Coleman, Concord.

Against flogging in the Navy, Stockton.—Alex. F. Cole, Richmond Co.

Regulus to the Roman Senate, Sargent.—Iowa M. Royster, Raleigh.

North Carolina, Mrs. (Tenella) Clarke.—H. J. Hogan, Chapel Hill.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning a procession was formed, according to programme published last week, and preceded by the Richmond Brass Band, marched to the Chapel, where Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, interested and entertained a crowded audience for two hours, in an address to the two Literary Societies of the Institution. No eulogy of Mr. M.'s address is necessary from us, when he is so well known as one of the most talented and eloquent orators in the State.

After the address by H. W. Miller, Esq., the Alumni Association was called to order by Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, when an election was gone into by the Association for a President for the ensuing year, and Paul C. Cameron, Esq., of Orange being put in nomination, was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Cameron was conducted to the chair by Gov. Manly, and made a few well timed and appropriate remarks, after which he proceeded to form the Association into procession in the order in which they graduated, beginning at the year 1796. The first gentlemen present on the roll were: Gov. Manly and Dr. Hawks 1814. They then marched to their hall for the transaction of the business of the Association.

4 P. M.—Hon. Warren Winslow of Fayetteville addressed the Alumni of the University, in a masterly speech of two hours, abounding in valuable statistics, &c. The addresses of Mr. Miller and Mr. Winslow will be published, we understand, by the Societies for public distribution.

3 P. M.—The declamation of the Competitors of the Sophomore Class came off this evening. The following are their names and subjects:—

Virginia—A Lay of Ancient Rome, Macaulay.—Jas. P. Coffin, Tennessee.

Infidelity rebuked, Phillips.—Thos. C. Evans, Milton.

Liberty and Union, Webster.—J. L. Granbery, Tennessee.

The true source of national strength, Harper.—Alex. Kirkland, Chapel Hill.

Our "Manifest Destiny." Cushing.—Henry L. Rugely, Texas.

Dr. Kane—a dirge, Anonymous.—C. S. Croom, New York.

Love of fame and its abuses, C. B. Lee.—John T. Cook, Warrenton.

The Mississippi contested election, Prentiss.—Henry C. Lea, Alabama.

Ambition, Anonymous.—Chas. W. McClammy, New Hanover Co.

THURSDAY.

The procession was formed at the usual hour and marched to the Chapel, when after sacred music by the Band and whole audience, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the Orators of the Senior Class, ten in number, entertained a densely *packed* audience with speeches, pleasantly interspersed with beautifully executed pieces by the Band, until one o'clock.

These speeches were all fine oratorical productions, glowing with all the fervor of youthful imagery and beauty of thought. Two or three we thought inimitable: 'The Teacher,' 'Dr. Kane,' and 'President Caldwell'—well worthy of graduates of so distinguished an institution.

The following are the names and subject of the Orators of the Senior Class:

Latin Salutatory.—J. L. A. Webb, Tennessee.

President Caldwell.—J. L. Steward, Mississippi.

The Teacher.—Robert Bingham, Orange Co.

The People, not infallible.—A. C. Avery, Burke Co.

To whom does a country owe its success.—J. C. McLauchlin, Cumberland Co.

The Greek language.—B. F. Grady, Jr., Duplin Co.

John DeWitt.—J. H. Coble, Guilford Co.

Greek Oration.—Pericles.—J. E. Dugger, Warrenton.

Dr. Kane.—Chas. A. Mitchell, Chapel Hill.

The influence of public opinion.—J. A. Robbins, Randolph Co.

4 P. M. The exercises of the afternoon were commenced by a French oration by Joseph Venable of Oxford, followed by John Washington Graham of Hillsboro'—"Action rules the world." Next in the order of exercises came the Annual Report, a synopsis of which, by the kindness of Gov. Swain, we are enabled to lay before our readers.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT
of the Visiting Committee and Faculty of the University of North Carolina.

The annual examination of the Senior Class, in the several Departments of the Institution, with the exception of Chemistry and Geology, which was reserved for Commencement week, commenced on Monday the 20th of April and closed on Friday the 1st of May, and on the following morning the report was read in Girard Hall.

The Senior Class consists of 69 members.—We published the distinctions awarded to members of this class in our issue of May 2nd. Four members of the class are recorded as absent from no duty during the full collegiate term of four years, involving about 4000 attendances upon the religious and scholastic duties of the Institution. These were Messrs. Grady, Mitchell, Williams and Wimberly.

The examination of the three lower classes commenced on Monday the 25th of May, and closed on Monday the 1st of June. It was conducted by the Faculty, under the supervision of the Board of Examiners selected by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Junior Class consists of 93 members.—They were examined on Chemistry and Mineralogy; Astronomy and Optics; the Electra of Sophocles in Greek; Cicero's Brutus in Latin, American History, Racine and Moliere in French, and the Holy Scriptures, and were approved, with the exception of two in Mathematics, one in Greek, one in Latin and one in composition.

The first distinction in this class was assigned to Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Dowd, Hammond, Lord, McAfee, Morehead, Wade, Walker and Whitfield.

The Sophomore class consists of 114 members. They were examined on Analytical Geometry and Calculus; plain and spherical Trigonometry in Mathematics; two books of Thucydides in Greek; Cicero's Immortality of the Soul and the epistles of Horace in Latin; Consolve de Cyrdone in French, and the Holy Scriptures, and were approved, with the exception of two in Greek and two in Latin.

The first distinction in this class is assigned to Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnson, W. B. Lynch, and Stockton.

Messrs. Granbery and Costin are entitled to the 1st distinction in Mathematics; Messrs. Cook and and Knox to the first in French.

Seventeen members of this class have been absent from no duty during the collegiate year, viz: Messrs. Bustin, Coffin, Cook, Croom, Fetter, Flythe, Gains, Isler, Kirkland, McClammy, Nixon, E. L. Robbins, F. C. Robbins, J. L. Robbins, W. Somerville, Walton and Withers.

The Freshman Class consists of 90 members. They were examined on Algebra and Geometry; the first book of Herodotus in Greek; 3 books of Livy in Latin; Ancient History, and the Holy Scriptures. The first distinction is assigned to Messrs. Battle, Brooks, I. M. Royster, Scales, Wilson and Wooster.

Mr. Barry is entitled to the first distinction in Mathematics; Mr. A. M. Thippen the first in Latin, History, and the Holy Scriptures.

Eight members of this class have failed in attendance upon no Collegiate duty during the entire collegiate year, viz: Messrs. Battle, Fogle, Hogan, Kelly, McKeller, W. T. Nicholson, Pool and I. M. Royster.

DEGREES.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon Mr. J. E. Lindsey.

The Degree of Master of Arts, in regular course, is conferred upon Wm. Henry Bunn, Henry Jordon Cannon, Rev. Pleasant W. Dalton, Joseph Adolphus Englehard, John W. Graves, John Barney Gretter, Delano Whiting Husted, Sam'l. S. Jackson, Thos. C. Leak, W. L. Ledbetter, Leonidas John Merritt, J. M. Morrison, R. B. Saunders, Rufus W. Scott, John Duncan Shaw, John D. Taylor, Geo. N. Thompson, F. A. Toomer, Jas. A. Wright, Thomas T. Dismukes, M. D. and Wm. Badham, jr.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon W. Mason and Lucien Holmes.

The Honorary Degree of LL. D. is conferred upon Aaron V. Brown, present Post Master General of the United States.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL. D.

After the foregoing report was read,—the Degrees were conferred upon sixty-nine members of the Graduating Class, the Faculty presenting a superbly bound copy of the Holy Bible to each.

THE VALEDICTORY.

By Mr. John Elisha Wharton, of Guilford, was an elegant and beautiful piece of composition, very affectingly and eloquently delivered.

Sacred music and the Benediction closed the exercises of the occasion.

During the entire week the best order was observed by the large and respectable concourse of visitors and citizens in attendance, and everything passed off quietly and in order; indeed we are informed that such general good behaviour was never known here on a similar occasion.

If the usual attendance here at Commencement increases in the same ratio that we learn it has for the last year or so some other arrangements will have to be made for the accommodation of the vast crowd. On Thursday Girard Hall was entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the crowd, as the ladies alone filled three fourths of the building. This may be but the result of *fashionable innovation*, however, as the same crowd two years ago might doubtless have occupied *one third* (to say the least of it) *less space*.

THE BALL.

An account of the Commencement exercises of the North Carolina University would doubtless be considered by many of the visitors as but half given, (no matter how full in other respects,) if this department were omitted; therefore, availing ourself of the polite invitation of the managers, we visited the gay scene on Thursday evening. The ball room is a large and commodious building serving the double purpose of University Library and Ball Room. The basement story is used as a Reading Room and Chemical Laboratory.

We found the spacious room filled to overflowing with the beauty, loveliness and gallantry of this and surrounding States. The gliding hours were chased by bounding feet until, we learn, the "wee hours grew longer," and everything here, too, passed off happily, pleasantly, agreeably; and the Board of Managers deserve great credit, for their taste displayed in the decorations of the Hall and their untiring exertions to add to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

The American Flag, surmounted by a wreath, waved over the entrance, and conspicuously, on the other end of the Hall, was displayed a superbly wrought banner, inscribed thus:

"Complimentary to the Graduating Class of 1857. The University looks to her sons."

On entering the crowded ball room, the observer could but notice the relics of the feudal ages, which have been revived by the votaries of fashion in the XIXth Century. There were the voluminous skirts of the reign of Charles II which we see in the old picture books, (but if one isn't handy the curious may see *anywhere else.*)—the knee pants, silk stockings, &c., worn by gentlemen in the time of George III, ruffs, hoods, etc., etc.

We did not remain until supper was announced, but are informed that it was a superb affair, gotten up under the immediate supervision of Miss Nancy Hilliard, of this town. Viands and luxuries that are not out of in these latter days of famine and scarcity, abounded in profusion, we learn, and even after that vast concourse had been fed and the outsiders called in for the demolition of the eatables, still many baskets full of the fragments were taken up.

And thus closed the festivities of *the* best Commencement season ever known at Chapel Hill. The strangers, visitors, and a large majority of the Students have already taken their departures, and the bustling and lively appearance our pretty village has worn for the last fortnight is succeeded by the dreaded dull season of vacation.

The following Trustees of the North Carolina University were present:

His Excellency Gov. Bragg, President Ex-officio of the Board; Hon. D. M. Barringer, D. W. Courts, Esq., Hon. W. A. Graham, Rev. C. W. Hassell, Hon. Chas. Manly, N. L. Williams, Esq., Hon. W. H. Battle, Giles Mebane, Esq., Walter L. Steele, Esq.

In addition to the above from the Chapel Hill Literary Gazette, we find in the Raleigh Standard a long account furnished to that paper by a friend, from which we make the following extracts, on points not presented by the Gazette. The Standard prefaces the account with the following editorial remarks:

"We understand that the young gentlemen of the University who took part in the public exercises, acquitted themselves well, and some of them remarkably well. It was evident that they had given faithful attention to their studies, and that their very competent and able instructors had been diligent, patient and thorough in the performance of their duties.

"We have heard the address of Henry W. Miller, Esq., before the two Societies, the address of Hon. Warren Winslow before the Alumni Association, the Valedictory Sermon by Bishop Otey, and the address of Rev. Dr. Hawks before the Historical Society, all spoken of in terms of warm commendation. We presume they will be published. The address of Mr. Miller, we understand, though far from being of a partizan or sectional character, was mainly devoted to the present condition of the country, and to the importance of union among the Southern people, with a view to protect the Constitution and preserve the Union of the States. Its whole tone, and the sentiments expressed, were such, we understand, as should command the cordial approval of every true-hearted Southern man. The orator, we learn, was justly severe upon the prevailing and increasing follies and fanaticisms of the North; and took and maintained the position that the only hope for the preservation of our institutions was to be found in requiring of the free States a rigid observance of the federal Constitution."

Extracts from the Standard's Correspondent.

On Tuesday all of us who could get there, assembled at the Chapel to hear Dr. Hawks tell the story of Mecklenburg, and pour forth his heart to vindicate the honor of what we call its Declaration of Independence. That essay is a wonderful thing, displaying immense patience and labor in the collection of its materials, admirable skill and taste in its arrangement, passages of exquisite beauty and pathos, and strong emotion and deep feeling in its utterance. It was evidently a work of love thus to plead with North Carolinians for the honor of North Carolina. A sketch of the address as delivered at Charlotte has been widely circulated in the papers, so that it is not worth while to attempt one here. Dr. Hawks repeated the address at Chapel Hill by the particular request of the Historical Society of the University, whose guest he was while here. We can only say, that if Dr. Hawks did not prove what every North Carolinian wished to be proved, it was not for the lack of diligent research, skilful collocations, glowing appeals, polished irony, piercing wit, or charming delivery. Said one of his hearers, "If Dr. Hawks is not right he ought to be," —said another, "I must get cool before I can decide what I ought to believe."

The morning of Wednesday is always devoted to the annual address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. This address was delivered by Mr. Henry W. Miller, of Raleigh, who sustained his high reputation as a writer and as a speaker, and won frequent and hearty plaudits from the crowded house before him. After a graceful allusion to times and scenes with which he was familiar as a student of the University, and a patriotic exultation over the striking progress of the present age in all the elements of material happiness and strength, he undertook to investigate the symptoms and the causes of the decay in the social and moral strength which he feared was surely invading our body politic. From this investigation he hoped to deduce some profitable suggestions which might arrest the downward tendency around us. Whatever Mr. Miller says on momentous occasions is always well said and worthy of attentive consideration. His contrast between the conditions of our country in 1791 and in 1851 was very striking, and the inference that he thence drew as to the innate wisdom and strength of our Constitution went right home to the hearts of his hearers. But there is nothing that, when left to the care of fallen humanity, can escape perversion. So fanatics are trying to wrest our glorious Constitution into an instrument of oppression. Their efforts must be resisted to the death, with a quiet, well poised, imperturbable dignity. So also evils affect the social and the religious state. These are witnessed by a licentious press, a prurient literature, a corrupted Congress, and a prostituted pulpit. Spiritualism, Fourierism, and Mormonism, and Free Love were also monstrous morbid growths which indicated deep disease in the body on which they fed. Most earnestly and eloquently did he call on his young fellow-citizens to bring their powers to the help of their country, and by cultivating the love of truth, respect for law, divine and human, domestic purity, and profound veneration for the Constitution, establish our present civilization on a sure basis and render its progress both brilliant and enviable. This address gave great satisfaction, and most fortunate as a people would we be, were its weighty counsels thoughtfully pondered and perseveringly practised.

It is understood that the Alumni Association determined that suitable arrangements should be made for dedicating the monument to Dr. Caldwell at the next annual meeting, and that a eulogy commemorative of Dr. Caldwell's great services to the University and to the State, should then be pronounced by some one of his pupils.

At 4 P. M., the Hon. Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, appeared as the Orator of the Alumni Association. Mr. Winslow is a graduate of 1827, and was attended on the stage by the President of the Association, Mr. Paul C. Cameron, and by Messrs. Wm. Eaton, Henry T. Clark, and Hon. D. M. Barringer, Mr. Winslow's address was a very nice thing—appropriate to the time and place, genial, and sparkling with many gems of wit and fancy. His object was to arouse us North Carolinians to a life more worthy the real character and great resources of the State. We hope his appeal may so excite some of the sons of Carolina that Wheeler's History and Almanace may not be long regarded as our only literary productions.

The exercises of the evening were agreeably varied by Gov. Bragg's presenting to Mr. Chas. W. McClammy the "Encyclopedia of Biography," which had been offered as a prize by Dr. Wheat to the Sophomore Class for the most marked improvement in Composition. The award was made after an examination of the competing essays by the Board of Examiners. This is the third time that this prize has been offered, and it is understood that it has had a marked effect in exciting a generous emulation among the members of three successive classes.

The distinctions in scholarship awarded to the Senior Class were as follows:

The first distinction was assigned to Messrs. Avery, Bingham, Grady, Venable, Webb and Wharton.

The second to Messrs. Coble, Dugger, Harvey, McLaughlin, Robbins, Smith, Steward, Thompson and Wimberly.

The third to Messrs. Belsher, D. Graham, J. W. Graham, Hayley, W. H. Hayley, Mitchell, Thorp, Ward and Wilkinson.

At the close of its examination the Junior Class was counted as containing 92 members. Among these the first distinction in scholarship was assigned to Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Dowd, Hammond, Lord, McAfee, Morehead and Perry.

The second was obtained by Messrs. Bell, Clement, Gilmer, Groover, Harris, Hay, Hill, Jones, R. Marsh and Mason.

The third was given to Messrs. J. Brown, Clark, Hadley, Harvey, F. Johnson, Lusher and Macartney.

The Sophomore Class consists at present of 114 members. Those counted as first in scholarship are Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnston, W. B. Lynch and Stockton.

The second rank consists of Messrs. Croom, Eure, Ferguson, Fetter, Foster, Frierson, Gaines, Kirkland, McClammy, Morrow, Nixon, Robbins, J. Robbins, Rogers, Saunders, Sillers, Smith and Withers.

The third of Messrs. Coffin, J. Cole, Daniel T. Gallaway, Gatling, B. Green, J. C. Green, Isler, Jones, Knapp, J. B. Lynch, J. D. Lynch, McCormic, Rugeley, Walton, Webb and Woodburn.

Among the eighty-nine members of the Freshman Class, Messrs. Battle, Brooks, J. Royster, Scales, Wilson and Wooster were rewarded with the first distinction in scholarship.

The second was assigned to Messrs. Bond, Brown, Bruce, Bryan, Bullock, Cooper, Headen, Kelly, Martin, W. Nicholson, Philips, Pool, J. Taylor and Weir.

The third was won by Messrs. Allen, Baird, Brickell, Graham, W. Graham, McCallum, McKellar, McKimmon, Mebane, Moore, Pearce, Plummer and Thorp.

The Board of Examiners on the part of the Trustees at the examination in 1851, were Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Giles Mebane, the Rev. C. B. Hassell and Col. W. L. Steele. These gentlemen were appointed to revisit the University during the examination just closed, that they might be able to judge what progress had been made in a year. The Rev. C. B. Hassell came as soon as he could, but at the very close of the examination. Col. Steele distinguished himself by his early, prompt, patient, interested and intelligent attention to the examination from its beginning to its end, through nine successive days. The other gentlemen were also present during more or less of this time, and the presence of all must have exerted a beneficial influence on the students, for whose good they left business of pressing importance to note what influences were bearing on the youth of the land, and how they were developing under those influences. Gov. Graham, in behalf of this Board of Examiners, read a carefully prepared and most important Report, the details of which are rather for the consideration of the Faculty and Trustees than to indulge the curiosity of the public. It expressed confidence in the energy and devotedness of the Faculty as at present constituted and specified several particulars in discipline, teaching, &c., which the present juncture of affairs rendered worthy of prompt and serious attention. Doubtless the serious suggestions of such a body of men will be of great benefit to the University, and assure the public that no pains will be spared to render the institution worthy of the highly honorable patronage it now receives.

DIED,

In this City, on the 8th inst., WILLIAM HENRY HAYWOOD, in the 88th year of his age. Possessed apparently of a feeble constitution, he was yet the last survivor of a large family of brothers and sisters, and had outlived all his children save one. He was for the last half century, Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court for this State, and maintained, in an extraordinary degree, his capacity for business down to a very short period before his death.—*Rd. Standard.*

In Hamptonville, N. C., of Pneumonia, on the 7th May 1857, WADE D. HAMPTON, son of Dr. John Hampton, aged 19 years and 9 days.

In Raleigh, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MASON FOWLER, in her 89th year. She was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for 72 years.

At Mellville, Alamance County, after a short but painful illness, on the 6th inst., SAMUEL HENRY, youngest child of the Rev. A. Wilson.

In Orange County, on the 23d ult., of pneumonia, after an illness of two days, which she bore with Christain submission, ELIZABETH LATTA, aged 81 years, relict of Thomas Latta. She had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church more than fifty years.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1857.

TIMELY RAIN.—We were blessed with a fine rain last night, to refresh the parched earth and vegetation. It was accompanied by severe thunder, lightning, and wind, with hail in the neighborhood. The wind blew down two warehouses in Lower Fayetteville—one of them a new building about 100 by 60 feet,—and twisted off trees in the woods both East and West of town. We have heard of no damage done by lightning.

CROPS IN THE LOWER COUNTIES.—The Wilmington Journal learns from many of its friends in the country that the crop prospects are generally cheering. The late warm weather has done great good.

SUPREME COURT.—The June Term commenced in Raleigh on Monday last, all the Judges and Mr. Attorney General Jenkins present. The list of new lawyers has not yet been published, but the Standard learns that about twenty-five young gentlemen were applicants for County Court license.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of Four per cent. for the last six months.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We notice sales in New York of a small lot of North Carolina six per cent. bonds at 91. We have heard of sales in the same market of 8 per cent. bonds of the N. C. Railroad (endorsed by the State) at 110.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.—We make no apology to our readers for the space given up in to-day's Observer to the account of the Commencement festivities. As a State Institution our readers are, or ought to be, interested in all that concerns it.

We make the following extract from a letter received this morning from a gentleman of distinguished literary attainments:

"We would have been glad had you come up, for we had an extra good time with Hawks, and Winslow, and Miller. * * * Mr. Winslow's speech was much admired. Those who are familiar with such things were delighted with the aptness and beauty of his references to scientific matters."

SALISBURY.—The Watchman copies the few lines which the Senior Editor of the Observer wrote of the little which he saw of Salisbury, and adds,—

"This, in connection with the glowing account the editor gives of Charlotte, affords a pretty "strong contrast," it is true. But it must be remembered that Mr. Hale spent several days in Charlotte, and only three-quarters of an hour in Salisbury; and that this short time was consumed in passing from the depot to the Hotel, taking breakfast, and thence back to the depot—all hurry, hurry. The first impression on entering our town is not apt to be just. The intelligent Reporter for the *Standard* acknowledged this when here, and it will be seen that his account is more creditable. We think our population exceeds that of Charlotte. Salisbury is its equal in all that contributes to comfort. Our Mechanics have as much work as they can do at remunerating prices. Our Factories—the Cotton Factory excepted—are all in successful operation; and our Merchants have done a good business. Is there a house in Charlotte or Fayetteville that has *sold* a hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars worth of goods within one year past? We have *two* whose actual sales exceed $100,000. At times when money was more plenty, they have gone as high as $160,000 and $195,000. Our building improvements are not generally on as grand a scale as those in Charlotte, and perhaps not as numerous. But it should be remembered that Charlotte preceded us by several years, in the enjoyment of that stimulus to improvement, the rail-road. We may never catch up. We cannot yet tell with certainty. That depends on circumstances, the force of which are yet to be tested. If we should, however, we will guarantee there will be a solid and enduring basis to sustain the movement, unless, indeed, we should become strangely deluded by false hopes and forget the precept, which seems to define the warp and woof of our community, *caution.*"

We are happy to inform our friend of the Watchman that there are at least three houses in Fayetteville that sell more than $124,000 worth of goods in a year, to say nothing of the purchases of produce by two of them, which are still larger.

DISTILLING CORN.—The Clinton Independent says,—

"It is reported here that the new distillery at Fayetteville has new 1,200 bushels of Corn ground and in soak for distilling. This corn would have fed many poor families about Fayetteville a long time," &c. &c. &c.

The Independent has the report in a very moderate way. It has been magnified into 20,000 bushels, we learn, in some parts of the surrounding country.

The *fact* is, we have it from the best authority, that some gentlemen, turpentine distillers, had in their possession an old whiskey still, and for the sake of trying an experiment, they actually distilled *thirty-five bushels* of corn (not thirty-five hundred nor thirty-five thousand, but thirty-five bushels.) They had no intention to go beyond this, whilst corn is scarce and high, though it was not near so scarce and high when the experiment was made as now.

The Independent is doubtless aware that distilled corn is not lost. Men cannot eat it, it is true, but hogs are fed and fattened on it, and the price of pork and bacon thereby diminished.

Narrow Escape.—We learn from the Charlotte *Whig*, that on the 18th of May, the Factory of Thos. R. Tate, Esq., on the Catawba river, was struck by lightning, and narrowly escaped being destroyed, the fluid setting the cotton lint attached to the machinery on fire in two places.

FREMONT.—The N. Y. Tribune thus disposes of its late candidate for President:—

"The chance of climbing the dizzy ladder whereby the White House is scaled seldom comes to any man but once; once missed, it is missed forever. "Out of sight, out of mind," is more emphatically the rule in politics than elsewhere; the Presidents are rarely or never chosen from among shelved politicians. Neither the slave power nor any other, or any party—chooses a candidate on account of past services; it asks not "What has he done?" but "What can he do for us?"

Well, we confess that we are pleased to see thus quietly shelved, so utterly unfit a man for the great office of President of the United States. In this instance, however, the candidate was worthy of the party, however unworthy of the office. The organ of that party does not inquire "what has he done?" but with a selfishness which hardly any one out of New York would be willing to avow, it asks "what can he do for us?" What offices can be give us? What fat contracts? How can we defraud the treasury under his administration?

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig publishes a list of members elect to the next Legislature of Virginia. In the Senate there are 38 Democrats and 12 opposition. In the House of Delegates 140 Democrats, 36 opposition, and 1 neutral. Democratic majority on joint ballot 129. The *majority* is nearly thrice as great as the number of opposition members.

The Congressmen are all Democrats—a gain of one. One of the members elect received only 9 majority over his Distribution Democratic opponent.

In view of such a defeat, the Richmond Whig and the Charlottesville Advocate might save themselves the trouble of quarreling over the *causes*. Old Nat. Macon's wit of the "Shrewd, dry kind" may come in play in this instance, as it usually does in Virginia.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A friend at Buena Vista, Mississippi, remitting his subscription to the Observer, says that the Wheat and Oat crops in that State are very fine; corn and cotton very backward. The cold and wet have seriously injured the stand of cotton, and a short crop is anticipated. Corn, which at this season is usually shoulder high in that region, is from one to two feet high on the best lands.

From the National Intelligencer.

PLEDGES FOR PEACE.

We copy below from the New York *Evening Post* some striking statistics and sound reasoning, adduced by that able journal to reassure the friends of peace in respect to our future relations with Great Britain. While the English and French have just been trampling under foot and burying a point of national belief, handed down from the dark ages, that they were "natural enemies," some of our enlightened, humane, and super-patriotic Democratic presses are striving to introduce the same amiable dogma as an article of American faith towards another and kindred nation, whose people and ours it might, on the contrary, be rationally thought were created to be "natural friends:"

EXTRACT FROM THE EVENING POST.

PLEDGES FOR PEACE.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts in London the following striking facts, illustrating the reciprocal dependence of England and the United States upon each other, were disclosed. Of the total exports of Great Britain one-third is made up of cotton manufactures alone. Last year, after clothing the entire population of the British islands, the English cotton spinners exported $150,000,000 worth. So extensive is the operation of this supply upon the general prosperity of that country that an increase of a penny a pound, according to an estimate of Lord STANLEY, in the cost of the raw material, is equivalent to a national loss of four or five millions.

The fact which gives these statistics their peculiar importance to American readers is yet to be stated. Of the 900,000,000 pounds of cotton imported by England last year 700,000,000 pounds came from the United States. In other words, one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars worth of England's annual exports, to say nothing of what she consumes herself, depend wholly upon the United States for its supply; and, on the other hand, the United States depends upon England to purchase from her annually from ninety to one hundred millions of dollars' worth of her crop.

It is difficult to say which of the two countries would suffer most from a cessation of friendly commercial intercourse. We are not sufficiently conversant with such matters to form any conjecture as to the time it would take to increase the machinery requisite to use the surplus cotton which would be thrown upon the market in case England ceased to be a purchaser, but it would certainly be long enough to ruin pretty much every one in either country depending either upon the culture or the manufacture of cotton for a livelihood. That country would unquestionably suffer least, other things being equal, which could most readily transfer its cotton capital into some other more productive employment; and in that respect England would unquestionably have the advantage, for her manufactures are not bounded by any particular soil or thermal lines, nor are her manufacturers isolated, but are distributed, in a commercial sense, through the kingdom; whereas the cotton-growing States grow little or nothing else for export, and it would take a long time to prepare the cotton lands to grow any other crop which would be any where near as productive. On the other hand, the market for cotton in the United States is a very large one, and might be greatly increased very soon, provided the prices for the manufactured goods were substantially sustained, and the raw material were to fall very low, as it would be sure to do in case the English market, from any cause, were closed to us.

A little meditation upon these statistics has a tendency to re-assure one's confidence in the perpetuity of friendly relations, notwithstanding the [Democratic press's*] careful cultivation of every prejudice and pretext having a tendency to interrupt them. * * *

[* We substitute these words, as more appropriate than those which the *Post* uses.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 9, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, J Worth & Son, Geo Lutzler, D Murphy, A A McKethan, M W McNair, S J Hinsdale, E Belo, Headen & Bynum, Cross Creek Co, J & N A Cameron, Rockfish Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, D Murchison & Son.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract from an Oration by W. W. Holden Esq.
Raleigh, July 4, 1856.

But, fellow-citizens, whatever may happen, let us cling to the institutions and to the soil of North Carolina. We celebrate to-day the 80th anniversary of the independence of the United States; but this is the 81st year of the independence of North Carolina. Let us hope that the star, which on the 20th day of May, 1775, rose midway between the ocean and the mountains, and "stood over the place" Mecklenburg, where liberty was born,—

"Gladdening all heaven with its inaugural smile"—

may never go out, nor go down, nor cease to dispense its beneficent influences on the generations of mankind. We may deplore the overthrow of other systems; we may shed tears of sorrow and of patriotic anguish over the disastrous darkness which even now seems to be settling on the star of Massachusetts; yet, happen what may, let us be true to ourselves—let us uphold, and maintain, and augment the honor and the glory, which, dating from the battle of the Alamance fought in old Orange, and from the resistance to the Stamp Act in the Cape Fear country, and from the great deed of Mecklenburg, have become the proud inheritance of every son of North-Carolina.

Look abroad this day, upon this large expanse of seashore, and plains, and hills, and mountains; upon the cattle, the meadows, the rivers, and sounds, and bays; upon the ships and the steamers; upon the churches, sending their spires up into the pure air above towns and cities, or nestling amid thousands of groves, still fragrant with the lingering breath of Spring; upon the ripe sheaves, gleaming upon countless acres, and the tall corn waving over innumerable furrows, giving promise of a full harvest and abundant cheer; upon nine hundred thousand people, embracing different and most opposite races, dwelling together in peace, unsmitten by pestilence or plague—with no regular military organization, and none daring to molest them—with schools open to all, "without money and without price"—with the Bible—with the right of free speech, of *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury—with a free press, and an able and upright judiciary—with all liberties and every blessing which rational beings could desire; look upon all this, and then say, if our lots have not been cast in a good time in the world's history, and in pleasant places; and if we have not a State worthy of all our devotion and affection—richly entitled to our best efforts to improve her in peace, and to our blood and our treasure, if required, in the day of danger? Consider, too, her capacities for improvement, and the progress which has been made during the last twenty years. We all remember the sacrifices, the expenditures, and the earnest and anxious efforts of the early friends of internal improvements; and the mingled pride and joy with which we first heard the whistle of the steam-car above our soil. *Now*, there are nearly six hundred miles of Railroad in the State in successful operation, with six hundred miles more projected, and which will be ready, at no distant day, for use. There are persons in this assemblage, who witnessed the labors of Caldwell, and Bartlett Yancy, and Murphy, and others, in the cause of education and of Common Schools, and who stood with them and sustained them in those labors. The University was then struggling up amidst many difficulties, if not against prejudice and actual opposition. It is now established on an enduring basis, and is one of the best and most flourishing institutions of the kind in the whole country. Up to 1840, when our Common Schools were commenced, there were but two Colleges in the State, but one hundred and fifty academies, and only six hundred primary schools. *Now*, there are fourteen Colleges, male and female; over three hundred academies; and three thousand five hundred primary or Common Schools. In 1840, there were not more than two hundred students at Colleges, not more than four thousand at academies, and not more than twenty-five thousand at all the schools, of whatsoever kind, in the State. *Now*, there are one thousand students in the various Colleges, nine thousand in academies, and not less than one hundred and forty thousand in the primary or Common Schools. What cheering results are these! How they gladden the heart of the philanthropist and patriot!

It may be truly asserted that no State in the Confederacy possesses any advantages over North-Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast and the value of her harbors—her geographical situation, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She occupies, upon the surface of the globe, those parellels of latitude, which have been most favorable in all past time to civilization, to valor, to improvement in letters, and in whatsoever contributes most to elevate and refine the human race. She is shielded on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North, and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Her soil can be made to yield in perfection all the great staples, and indeed, almost every article which is produced in any one, or in all of the thirty-one States. Her timber is varied in kind, and almost inexhaustible in quantity; the banks of her rivers and her Eastern plains are well stored with materials for improving the soil; her hills and her valleys are rich in deposites of gold, of iron, of silver, of copper, of marble, of coal, and other valuable minerals;—and, to crown all, there is a spirit of intelligence, of enterprize, and improvement among her people, which will in due time bring out all these resources, to adorn her surface, to add to her wealth and to the general comfort, and to raise her to her proper and just rank in the Confederacy of States. Develop her coal and her iron, and send them out to the markets of the world, and we shall cease to pay tribute to Northern banks and Northern capitalists. Exchange will then be in our favor; and our State credit, so well maintained throughout the recent financial embarrassments and difficulties, will be placed on still higher and stronger foundations. Build up our own market towns, and let our productions as far as practicable, be shipped from our own ports and our own people will then reap the benefits from handling, and shipping, and selling them. We shall not then see our exports stated in federal commercial returns at four hundred thousand dollars, when really they might be estimated by millions. In a word, fellow-citizens, let us cut loose, as far as we can, from that dependence for markets on our sister States, which for half a century has injured our circulating medium, embarrassed and limited the action of our banking institutions, drained us of our resources to enrich others, lowered the tone of State pride and State manhood, and dwarfed our State independence.

But a better and a brighter day has already risen upon us. Internal Improvements and Common Schools have become the established policy of the State; and the great interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts are receiving the attention of the Legislature and of the people generally. The steam-car now thunders along from the mountains to the seaboard, freighted with the productions of the interior counties, and bearing back for consumption, for use, and for ornament, the commodities of other and distant regions. The mind of the capitalist is stimulated, and the arm of the miner, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, invigorated by the prospect of fair rewards for their expenditures and labors. Our Common Schools and our academies are thronged with thousands of happy and ingenuous children; emigration is ceasing; and the old State lifts herself up, and girds herself for the work of improvement, physical, mental, and moral, in which she is engaged.

And is this a time for any true son of hers to falter in her service, or to abandon her for other lands? No—fellow-citizens—No! Here let us remain, and plan, and labor for the improvement of our State, and for ourselves and our posterity. It is a goodly and a glorious land, worthy of our best affections, and of all efforts and every sacrifice which we can make in its behalf. It is the land of our forefathers, "just and free in their day, and hopeful in their death. Their honored ashes mingle with its soil, and their patriotic spirits hover through its air." They speak to us by their great examples, and invoke us to be faithful to the rich inheritance which has fallen to us from their hands. We respond to the invocation. We are resolved, that as they performed their whole duty in their day, so we will perform ours; and that, with one mind and heart, we *will* unite to *keep* the State on the high road of advancement and improvement, and to give to her star a new lustre in the constellation of the Union. So shall our posterity look back with gratitude to us, as we look back to those who have preceded us; so shall intelligence, and freedom, and manliness, and State pride, and virtue and piety, increase and abound among us; and so shall all the generations which are destined to exist within our borders, utter fervent thanks that they first saw the light on this continent, and that they are sons and daughters of North Carolina.

United Baptist Institute.—The Commencement Exercises were largely attended at Taylorsville, Iredell County, last week. There were a number of graduates, and some very creditable speaking by the young men of the graduating class.

The Annual Literary Address was delivered, says a correspondent of the Salisbury Herald, "by W. M. Barber, Esq., of Wilkesborough.

"The Valedictory Sermon was preached by the Rev. James McDaniel, in the afternoon on Thursday, to a large and attentive assembly in the new chapel. The text was the 4th verse of ii chap. of Zech—"Run, speak to this young man." His theme was "The instruction appropriate to a young man."

"Though great expectations had been formed in consequence of the high reputation of this distinguished minister, and thereby brought hundreds out to hear him in this his first visit to Western North Carolina, the crowd were melted into tears, while the truth in all its simplicity and grandeur flowed with such power from his lips. I am not in favor of lauding sermons, as a general thing, but I must say for eloquence and irresistible force, I have never listened to one equal to this. It was enough to make a Felix tremble, and saints shed tears of joy. Long will his words be stamped on the hearts of those who heard him. We understand the sermon will be published, which we trust may be done, that others may read and enjoy it also."

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court, now in session here, has licensed the following young men to practice in the County Courts of the State:

James B. Averitt, Craven; John W. Graves, Caswell; John A. Hampton, Yadkin; Leonidas J. Merritt, Chatham; Joseph E. Carter, Hertford; Hugh F. McDugald, Bladen; Thos. W. Costen, Gates; James T. Davis, Mecklenburg; Robert B. Davis, Hertford; William J. Montgomery, Montgomery; Jacob Tise Brown, Guilford; Charles W. Egerton, Franklin; Hugh J. Gaston, Wake; Carey Whitaker, Halifax; James A. Wright; New Hanover; William C. Elam, Cumberland; Frederick D. Poisson, New Hanover; Henry R. Bryan, Wake; John J. Fuller, Cumberland; Rory McNair, Richmond; Joseph W. Stevenson, Craven; Edward H. Plummer, Warren; James G. McNabb, Alabama; Julius A. Robbins, Randolph.

And the following in the Superior Courts:

J. A. Engelhard, Raleigh; D. W. Husted, Raleigh; Jno. D. Shaw, Richmond; W. L. Saunders, Chapel Hill; W. H. Cheek, Warren; D. Schenck, Gaston; —— McDugald, Bladen.

Raleigh Standard.

The Weather.—Yesterday was the warmest day of the season thus far. We did not look at the thermometer, but were otherwise satisfied that it was warm.

Last Friday there was a severe hail storm which did great damage to the crops in some portions of the District, but we had none of it here. It is said that after the storm was over the hail was lying on the ground three inches deep in some places.

Fences were blown down by the wind.

In Marlborough District we learn that the injury to crops is very great. The Hail in some places perfectly destroyed the cotton, and corn is being planted in its place. In this section the cotton plant has not had a fair chance since it was planted.—*Chester Herald.*

Destructive Storm.—We learn that a violent storm, accompanied by heavy rain visited Charlotte, on Wednesday evening last, at 5½ o'clock, by which some car sheds belonging to the North Carolina Railroad Company were blown down, chimneys destroyed, houses unroofed, and other property more or less injured. The town is represented as having been in a great state of alarm. We have not heard of any loss of life. The storm extended some forty miles east of Charlotte, and has doubtless caused great injury to the crops.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Fire!—On Thursday evening last, about three o'clock, an alarm of fire was given in this City, which proceeded from the residence of the Rev. Mr. Skinner, in the Northern part of the City. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

On the same evening, about six o'clock, the kitchen of Mr. David Royster, Jr., on Hargett street, in the eastern part of the City, took fire. The kitchen was consumed, and Mr. Royster's dwelling house was saved only after great exertion. It was at one time on fire. The fire at Mr. Royster's originated inside the kitchen, from the carelessness, as is supposed, of a servant. Mr. Royster's loss is between three and four hundred dollars.—*Ral. Standard.*

Fourth of July.—Mr. Curtis M. Lee has been selected to deliver an oration in Clinton, and Mr. Thos. S. Kenan to deliver an oration in Kenansville, on the approaching anniversary of American independence.

The Norfolk Herald says: "Some idea of the extent of the failure of last year's corn crop in the corn-growing section of North Carolina, may be formed from the fact (as we are informed) that the number of vessels which passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal in the month of May of the present year was 133 less than in the same month last year; while most of those carrying corn were but partially loaded."

Bible Bones.—An old man once said: "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of the Scripture, till at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like *eating fish*. When I find a difficulty I lay it aside and call it a *bone*. Why should I choke on the bone when there is so much nutritious meat for me? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bone may afford me nourishment."

JUDGE JEFFREYS.—Macaulay.

The great seal was left in Guildford's custody; but a marked indignity was at the same time offered to him. It was determined that another lawyer of more vigour and audacity should be called to assist in the administration. The person selected was Sir George Jeffreys, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. The depravity of this man has passed into a proverb. Both the great English parties have attacked his memory with emulous violence; for the Whigs considered him as their most barbarous enemy, and the Tories found it convenient to throw on him the blame of all the crimes which had sullied their triumph. A diligent and candid inquiry will show that some frightful stories which have been told concerning him are false or exaggerated; yet the dispassionate historian will be able to make very little deduction from the vast mass of infamy with which the memory of the wicked judge has been loaded.

He was a man of quick and vigorous parts, but constitutionally prone to insolence and to the angry passions. When just emerging from boyhood, he had risen into practice at the Old Bailey Bar, a bar where advocates have always used a license of tongue unknown in Westminister Hall. Here, during many years, his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most hardened miscreants of a great capital. Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he became the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. All tenderness for the feelings of others, all self-respect, all sense of the becoming, were obliterated from his mind. He acquired a boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt. The profusion of maledictions and vituperative epithets which composed his vocabulary, could hardly have been rivalled in the fish-market or the bear-garden. His countenance and his voice must always have been unamiable; but these natural advantages—such he seems to have thought them—he had improved to such a degree that there were few who, in his paroxysms of rage, could see or hear him without emotion. Impudence and ferocity sat upon his brow. The glare of his eyes had a fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were fixed; yet his brow and eye were said to be less terrible than the savage lines of his mouth. His yell of fury, as was said by one who had often heard it, sounded like the thunder of the judgment day. These qualifications he carried, while still a young man, from the bar to the bench. He early became common sergeant, and then recorder of London. As judge at the city sessions he exhibited the same propensities which afterward, in a higher post, gained for him an unenviable immortality. Already might be remarked in him the most odious vice which is incident to human nature, a delight in misery merely as misery. There was a fiendish exultation in the way in which he pronounced sentence on offenders. Their weeping and imploring seemed to titillate him voluptuously; and he loved to scare them into fits by dilating with luxuriant amplification on all the details of what they were to suffer. Thus, when he had an opportunity of ordering an unlucky adventuress to be whipped at the cart's tail, "Hangman," he would exclaim, "I charge you to pay particular attention to this lady! Scourge her soundly, man! Scourge her till the blood runs down! It is Christmas; a cold time for madam to strip in! See that you warm her shoulders thoroughly!" He was hardly less facetious when he passed judgment on Ludowick Muggleton, the drunken tailor who fancied himself a prophet. "Impudent rogue!" roared Jeffreys, "thou shalt have an easy, easy, easy punishment!" One part of this easy punishment was the pillory, in which the wretched fanatic was almost killed with brickbats.

By this time the nature of Jeffreys had been hardened to that temper which tyrants require in their worst instruments. He had hitherto looked for professional advancement to the corporation of London. He had therefore professed himself a Roundhead, and had always appeared to be in a higher state of exhilaration when he explained to popish priests that they were to be cut down alive, and were to see their own bodies burned, than when he passed ordinary sentences of death. But, as soon as he had got all that the city could give, he made haste to sell his forehead of brass and his tongue of venom to the court. Chiffinch, who was accustomed to act as broker in infamous contracts of more than one kind, lent his aid. He had conducted many amorous and many political intrigues, but he assuredly never rendered a more scandalous service to his masters than when he introduced Jeffreys to Whitehall. The renegade soon found a patron in the obdurate and revengeful James, but was always regarded with scorn and disgust by Charles, whose faults, great as they were, had no affinity with insolence and cruelty. "That man," said the king, "has no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten carted street-walkers." Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law or was sensible of shame; and thus Jeffreys, at an age at which a barrister thinks himself fortunate if he is employed to lead an important cause, was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

His enemies could not deny that he possessed some of the qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was merely such as he had picked up in practice of no very high kind; but he had one of those happily constituted intellects which, across labyrinths of sophistry and through masses of immaterial facts, go straight to the true point. Of his intellect, however, he seldom had the full use. Even in civil causes his malevolent and despotic temper perpetually disordered his judgment. To enter his court, was to enter the den of a wild beast, which none could tame, and which was as likely to be roused to rage by caresses as by attacks. He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants, barristers and attorneys, witnesses and jurymen, torrents of frantic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses. His looks and tones had inspired terror when he was merely a young advocate struggling into practice. Now that he was at the head of the most formidable tribunal in the realm, there were few indeed who did not tremble before him. Even when he was sober, his violence was sufficiently frightful; but in general, his reason was overclouded, and his evil passions stimulated by the fumes of intoxication. His evenings were ordinarily given to revelry. People who saw him only over his bottle, would have supposed him to be a man gross indeed, sottish, and addicted to low company and low merriment, but social and good-humoured. He was constantly surrounded on such occasions by buffoons, selected, for the most part, from among the vilest pettifoggers who practised before him. These men bantered and abused each other for his entertainment. He joined in their ribald talk, sang snatches with them, and, when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstacy of drunken fondness. But, though wine at first seemed to soften his heart, the effect of a few hours later was very different. He often came to the judgment-seat, having kept the court waiting long, and yet having but half slept off his debauch, his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac. When he was in this state, his boon companions of the preceding night, if they were wise, kept out of his way, for the recollection of the familiarity to which he had admitted them inflamed his malignity, and he was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with execration and invective. Not the least odious of his many odious peculiarities, was the pleasure which he took in publicly browbeating and mortifying those whom, in his fits of maudlin tenderness, he had encouraged to presume on his favour.

The services which the government had expected from him were performed, not merely without flinching, but eagerly and triumphantly. His first exploit was the judicial murder of Algernon Sidney. What followed was in perfect harmony with this beginning. Respectable Tories lamented the disgrace which the barbarity and indecency of so great a functionary brought upon the administration of justice; but the excesses which filled such men with horror were titles to the esteem of James. Jeffreys, therefore, after the death of Charles, obtained a seat in the cabinet and a peerage. This last honour was a signal mark of royal approbation; for, since the judicial system of the realm had been remodelled in the thirteenth century, no chief justice had been a lord of Parliament.

Seth Kinman, who presented the buck horn chair to the President, has received an appointment for assisting to remove certain Indians on the Pacific coast. His salary will be about $1,800 per annum.

Here is a hint to offices seekers? If they expect to succeed, let them do something handsome for old Buck. It may not comport altogether with old-fashioned ideas of propriety, that the President should receive *presents*, and still less that they should be paid for at the expense of the public—but we are a progressive people, and have occasion every day to wonder at the odd notions of our ancestors. There was a time when flattery was the favorite and most successful mode of winning the favor of Princes; but this age is eminently utilitarian, and the American is proverbially practical in his ideas. Mr. Buchanan represents these characteristics, in preferring gifts to praise, substantial souvenirs to unprofitable laudations. The experience of Mr. Kinman furnishes the rule by which aspirants may work out the problem of their own success. If an Indian agency worth $1,800 a year may be had for a buck horn chair, what is required for a mission of the first grade? The government paper would confer a favor by publishing a schedule, with results worked out and stated—and graduated to suit all the offices.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Pleasant Surprise.—Charles Gould, Esq., of the Ohio and Miss., Railroad, gave his friends a dinner at the Burnet House last evening, when, upon the removal of the cloth, a surprising incident took the company by storm. A railroad track had been laid along the table, concealed by the cloth, upon the removal of which the guests were startled by hearing the shrill shriek of a steam whistle, and the ringing of a bell in the house, and it appeared that there was the St. Louis and the Cincinnati railroad depots, splendidly designed in confectionery, and a miniature locomotive, with train of cars, ran the length of the table in the quickest time, amid enthusiastic applause. So well pleased were the company with the trip of the little locomotive and train, that they caused it to do the same thing over again repeatedly, and it was found to be an excellent piece of machinery. Railroads, just now are in the ascendant, even in the line of table ornaments and confectionery.

Cin. Commercial, June.

How to Select Flour.—1. Look at its color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint it is a good sign. If it is very white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its *adhesiveness;* wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given it by pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour-dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns every body, namely, the quality of that which is the staff of life.

Ohio Farmer.

Splitting Rocks Without Blasting.—Some French inventors have taken out a patent in England for splitting rocks by the generation of heat without causing an explosion. They used a substance composed of 100 parts of sulphur by weight, 100 of saltpetre, 50 of sawdust 50 of horse manure, and 10 of common salt. The saltpetre and common salt are dissolved in hot water, to which four parts of molasses are added, and the whole ingredients stirred untill they are thoroughly incorporated together in one mass, which is then dried by a gentle heat in a room or by exposure to the sun, and is fit for use. It is tamped in the holes bored for blasting rock in the same manner as powder, and is ignited by a fusee. It does not cause an explosion upward like gunpowder, but generates a great heat, which splits the rock.

The Lewistown Journal says that a city missionary visited an unhappy young man confined in jail in that place for State prison crime. In course of conversation the poor culprit said, with tears running down his cheeks: "Sir, I had a good home education; it was my *street education* that ruined me. I used to slip out the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer. Oh, sir, it is in the street the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young!"

The enormous increase in the manufacture of whiskey in the West within the past few years is attracting considerable attention at present on account of the purposes to which the product is applied. Much the larger portion of it is manufactured into alcohol, the shipments of which to France have been enormous. A Cincinnati paper states that only a few days ago 10,000 barrels of alcohol were sold to one house in New Orleans, intended for shipment to France.

Pays Down.—The pastor of a New Haven congregation, a few Sabbaths since, gave notice that a collection would be taken up in the afternoon, Immediately after the announcement, an individual in the congregation walked up the aisle and placed a "quarter" on the table, remarking that "he preferred to pay his fee for that object *then*, as urgent business prevented his being there in the afternoon." We would endorse that man's note without asking questions.

Woman the Truest Polisher.—In a Sheffield (Eng.) paper we read that "the last polish to a piece of cutlery is given by the hand of a woman." The same may be said of human cutlery, that "the last polish to a young blade is given by his mixing with female society."

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Aluwick, still retains a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2000 and 3000 years old.

THE SEASON—THE CROPS—THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

A late spring, frequent rains, and a prolonged continuance of such weather as rendered winter clothing necessary, these causes, combined with the inadequacy of the usual remittances from the interior either in money or produce, have sensibly reduced the amount of trade usually done at this season of the year, and have left many mercantile houses with large supplies of goods on hand, which must either be worked off at a loss or held over until the demand for such fabrics becomes active. The summer trade is always small in comparison with that of the earlier and later months of the year, and we may therefore look forward to a considerable stringency in the money market and a continuance of high prices for breadstuffs, even though the coming crop should turn out eventually more than an average one.

The marked decrease in the receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the past month when compared with the corresponding period of last year, affords us a striking indication of the fact that the interior has been drained of its surplus supplies, and that although the aggregate earnings of the road during the eight months of the present fiscal year show an increase over the corresponding period of last year, amounting to $347,479.89, this increase has arisen from the anxiety of agriculturalists to take advantage of the high prices prevailing hitherto, but through which they have left themselves an insufficient supply for domestic uses and local consumption until the crops now in the ground are matured and harvested.

It is true that with the fine pasturage afforded to cattle by the recent rains, and with the improved condition of the crops generally, the few weeks that now intervene before the farmers will begin to replenish their exhausted granaries are not likely to reduce them to straits either for food or provender, but when we take into consideration that they have been taught by unpleasant experience not to sell their stock too close in future, and the heavy local demand that will absorb a large proportion of the surplus, we can scarcely expect to find any great reduction in the price of breadstuffs and provisions for a year yet to come, and if it should happen that European buyers are disposed to make shipments abroad, it is difficult to foretell to what extent the market may be affected.

As a matter of prudence, therefore, it would be well if the wealthier classes would set an example of economy, and that the wasteful extravagance with which our people are justly reproached, should be qualified and toned down to a standard more in consonance with the exigencies of the day and the social characteristics of the republic. A liberal use of wealth is unquestionably of advantage to our industrial population, but a lavish expenditure of a dubious income involves in difficulties not only those who are thus prodigal, but many others who depend upon them for the means of meeting their own engagements. That the domestic arrangements of our fair countrywomen are but too often on a scale of magnitude ill befitting the purses of their liege lords, is an evil for which both parties are to blame; but it is one which, we fear, will scarcely be remedied until a radical change is effected in our system of education and in the home-training of children, now so sadly falling into neglect.

Still, in view of the fact that the present high prices of all articles that enter into the consumption of families will probably continue for an indefinite period of time yet to come, and in consideration of the probable falling off in the usual amount of business done in the large cities, any effort that might be made in the way of retrenchment would tend to ease off the extreme pressure that may otherwise weigh heavily upon all classes of citizens, and, if systematically followed up, would promote a salutary reaction in the public mind.

The credit system adopted throughout the United States is based only upon the absolute confidence existing between buyers and sellers, and so intimately are all branches of trade connected with each other, that the reckless operations of one man may involve hundreds in difficulties, and as the circle becomes thus widened, doubts, fears, anxieties, and alarms pervade whole communities, until the suspicions thus engendered lead to crime, disastrous to numberless individuals, and fatal for a time to the national prosperity.

The period is not far distant when the safety valves of the territories will be closed forever. Those who are broken in fortune in the States now hope to recover the wealth they have lost in their old homes by speculations in the wilds. It is a desperate alternative, but it is one that is frequently adopted by desperate men. Sometimes they succeed, but more frequently they fail; yet having nothing to lose their failure involves them no deeper in the mire than they were before. They do not reflect that it would be much better for them were they to conform to their altered circumstances, and commence, step by step, rebuilding their shattered estates anew, guided and governed by the experiences of the past. How much better still would it be for those already living too fast, to take "time by the forelock," and by garnering up against contingencies, protect themselves against that poverty which men of luxurious habits find so hard to bear. None know better than the amphibious Hollanders how to work, how to save, and how to enjoy themselves. Among the people of the Netherlands competence is the rule and poverty the exception. Rigid and exact in business, careful and economical in their households, they neither fret their lives away by striving to outshine their neighbors, nor bring upon themselves a world of troubles by venturing upon schemes that are confessedly rash and may prove ruinous. With the work of the day they dismiss the cares of the day, and though the monotony of their home life, and simplicity of their pleasures, would be regarded as tasteless and insipid by restless and mercurial Americans, they have yet this advantage over us, that what they sow, they reap, and what they garner up is not swept from them.

Baltimore Patriot.

An important political decision has been announced by the British Government. The doctrine of "once a subject, always a subject," is abandoned. The case is that of Mr. Lawless, a merchant of Granada, and a non-combatant in the late Nicaraguan troubles. He was dragged out of his house and shot by the Guatemalans when they took Granada. He was formerly a British subject, but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His mother applied to the British Government for compensation for the loss of her son's life and property. The reply was that he had renounced his allegiance by becoming a citizen of the United States, and was not entitled to British protection.—*Ion.*

A "returned California millionaire," recently put up at a first-class hotel, in Albany, N. Y., where he soon made hosts of friends, borrowed their money, ate their dinners, drank their wine, won the affections of a young lady and married her; but, strange to say, soon after disappeared. He was caught, however, brought back, and is again boarding at public expense.

Pretty Excuse for a Wife-Beater.—The treasure which we value most we *hide*.—*Punch.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The time is approaching when the framers of N. Carolina are called on to make a change in their Constitution. Changes of fundamental principles ought to be studiously considered and cautiously adopted. Past experience and above all the purely patriotic motives which actuated the framers of our fundamental laws, should be carefully and candidly examined before a change is effected. The existence of a purely Republican Government, that is, a perfect equality of rights to all its citizens, can only exist in theory. Approximation to equality can alone be attained in this our State, so long as our present domestic relations exist. A large portion of our inhabitants cannot, must not, be included in the elective franchise or participate in the discriminate suffrage. Such discrimination was made at the formation of our government in 1776, and such it has continued (with a late exception) to the present day, and without a great revolution of sentiment and feeling, will continue for generations to come. The framers of our present State Constitution were aware of the impropriety of placing the supremacy under the control of unsettled persons who had no permanent interest in the State, and therefore excluded them from participating in the election of one branch of the Legislature, but a co-ordinate share in the other. An abiding interest in the soil was, in the opinion of the framers of our original and of our amended Constitution, necessary to create an abiding interest in our institutions. It may be said that a fifty acre qualification excludes many permanently settled and worthy citizens from participating in the election of Senators, while he, who possesses in fee, a town or county lot fifty feet square, is as worthy of the trust and deeply interested in the country as the freeholder. Inequality of suffrage cannot be avoided. A large portion of our inhabitants must necessarily be excluded from participation in our elections. There must be established any general rule which the ingenuity of man can devise. God created man with an inherent equality, but in his wise and inscrutable providence has allotted to man different degrees of elevation or degradation. Hence the decree of Noah, that the sons of Noah, one of whom was doomed to be a servant of servants. Of the two sons mentioned the elder was to serve the younger. In the theocracy of the Israelites there existed no equality. In a word, a perfect equality in any society or government cannot exist. The extension of election privileges is seriously felt in the old northern states where it exists, but not to the extent to the south it is felt. Our state is now entering upon an extensive system of internal improvements. In the expected developement of vast and various sources of industrial employment of capital, there will probably flood the country with foreigners who, as now in the Northern States, may control the scale of an election in despite of the true and permanent citizen. Grant the proposed privilege, and when shall changes end? The landed qualifications of Governor, representatives, &c., must be abolished to render eligible those who do not possess land. Agrarianism will be urged, and that not confined to conquered and public lands, but private granted lands. The Government will thus creep into the hands of persons who have no permanent interest in the soil, which the wise framers of our original Constitution so carefully guarded and secured by having one branch of the legislature to represent that interest. It is those entrusted to amend that Constitution that it is proper not to disturb that feature. If the wise framers of the constitution of 1776 had not a due and landed interest deeply in view, they never would have thought of a double representation from the same constituency, and would have been content by imitating the Grecian Amphictyonic Council or the Jewish Sanhedrim. The freemen of N. Carolina should ponder and reflect on the matter before it be too late. Some of the late amendments to our Constitution do not meet with general approbation. The election of Governor should with propriety remain as it originally was, and certainly annual legislative sessions would be preferable to our present rumpish ones, which possess not the firmness of enacting laws according to the constitutional authority delegated to them, but refer many of them timidly to the incongenial legislation of the people, and many crude laws framed in a new dialect of the English language which the mass of the people have not learned to understand.

A CITIZEN.

A Bad Case.—We frequently hear of fire-proof safes being blown to pieces by burglars, but last week, in Chicago, a fire-proof safe blew a burglar to pieces. He lost the key. The locks, the sides and top and bottom of the safe defied gunpowder and steel. The means of meeting his engagements were inside the tight thing. But so much time was lost in the effort to open it that the broker could not borrow or "carry over" in the last half hour, and his credit was ruined. In the figurative language of Chicago, he "went up."

Sponges.—We exported from Key West one year about $100,000 worth of sponges; and the exports of this year, stimulated by the advanced price, will probably reach $300,000, or about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of sponges. About forty boats and two hundred men are engaged in the business, who catch the sponges in the shallow waters of South Florida, as far east as Cedar Keys.—*Key West Key of the Gulf.*

Great Leap.—Probably the greatest leap on record was made at the Helena Shot Tower, Wisconsin, some time ago. A horse, twelve years old, jumped from the bank over a perpendicular precipice of *one hundred and eighty feet* into the river below, and came out safe and sound, after swimming nearly half a mile to a suitable landing place. The water at the point where the leap was made was from twenty to twenty-five feet deep.

"The Oldest Inhabitant."—The Abingdon Virginian states that there is a man by the name of Jessee, living in Russell county, Va., who is now 115 years old. It is said that on the day he was 100 years old he made 100 rails.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-tiff] NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of E. C. Haywood, will expose to public sale, at the Store House in Rome, on Thursday the 25th day of June, all the

STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to said Estate, on a credit of six months for Notes with approved security.

J. H. HALL, Admr.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of E. C. Haywood dec'd, either by note or account, must make immediate payment. All claims against said Estate must be presented to me in time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. H. HALL, Admr.

June 3. 13-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1857.

4th of July.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence have selected H. C. Lucas, Esq. to read the National Declaration, and Wm. C. Elam, Esq. to deliver the oration.

Promoted.—Second Lieutenant Alexander McRae of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, has been appointed First Lieutenant, vice W. E. Jones, resigned. Lieutenant McRae is a son of Judge John McRae of this town.

High Prices.—The Petersburg Express has a table detailing the accounts of suffering in all parts of the country on account of the high prices of provisions. Among other items exciting attention is a statement by the Observer, as the Express has it, that corn sold in this market on Saturday last, wholesale, at $1 05 per bushel. The Express has slightly missed the figure. The price was $1 05, as the Observer stated. The wholesale corn sold here at $1 05 have pretty well faded from the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

We make the correction because the Express is largely in the corn section of our State, and error may deter shippers from supplying us.

North Carolina.—In removing some papers and accumulations of several months upon our table, a few days ago, our eye was attracted to the neat title-page of a very neatly printed pamphlet oration by W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Raleigh Standard, on July 4th 1856.

We saw the concluding portion, which may be read with profit and with far greater pleasure than some of the essays which fill our contemporary newspaper columns. It is a very happy picture of the beauties, wealth, and comforts of a North Carolina home; and an earnest appeal to people to stay and enjoy and improve those good blessings which a kind Providence has given. It is to be regretted that the writer, who is by the motive power of his party in the State did not infuse some of the spirit of his address into the *action* of his party last winter.

Thanks.—We are under obligations to nearly all the Editors (of all parties) in North Carolina for their flattering notices of the "West Carolinian," and for kindly expressions for us personally from the time we first took charge of the paper to the present. Especially has his mark of kindly feeling manifested itself recently, and we return it and all that we bow in grateful acknowledgment. We have been connected with the North Carolina press for several years, and have always advocated the principles of the democratic party with zeal, and consequently have had warm words occasionally with our co-laborers of the opposition, we have no reason to doubt other than the best feelings for them exist. *We never have and never intend to allow political opinions to interfere with personal relations.*

Our intercourse with newspapers and the busy world generally, if we are found by our brother editors entitled to the praise of having been a correct public journalist, it will be honor enough for us—we desire no greater.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Editor of the Democrat deserves all the kind feeling that has been expressed for him. But in the office of the democratic paper in this town, where it might almost be said that the very faulty consisted in bitter hostility to us, he yet ever manifested towards us other than the respect which he entertained personally, though our respective political views brought us but little in contact, to create a personal feeling different from our political. Such men, thus able to rise above party prejudice, as it has ever been a pleasure to us to see, and return with interest feelings of kindness and respect. That we have met with such men among the conductors of the democratic press, we are proud and happy to acknowledge, and from the great body of them we have received anything else than kindness or respect. We are free to admit, that we have generally endeavored to repay our contemporaries who have abused us in their own coin; yet we can assure such that it would have been far more agreeable to have entertained towards all of them the kindly feelings which we have here expressed towards the Editor of the Democrat. And we will further say, that it has not been our habit or desire to provoke ill nature towards ourselves, however much we have endeavored to repel it when exhibited. Our controversies of that kind have been in *defence*, not in attack.

Brig. Gen. Walbach, of the U. S. Army, died in Baltimore on Wednesday last, in the 93d year of his age, having been in the Army longer than any other officer. He received his commission from President Washington.

New Post Offices.—Vienna and Mt. Taber, Forsyth County; Shady Grove, Davidson County; and Long Ridge, Washington County, N. C.

Mt. Vernon.—The contributions received in this State for the purchase of Mt. Vernon amount thus far to $1,602 66 in six counties. Anson contributes $213 45; Pitt $167 50; Brunswick $201 50; Franklin $241; Wake $260 50; New Hanover $579 19.

Specie.—The Arabia sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 10th inst., with $2,260,000 specie—said to be the largest amount ever shipped from this country at one time.

State Stocks.—Sales of North Carolina six per cent. bonds at 92—a slight advance.

The American Party Advised to Disband.—The Richmond Whig, of June 4th, advises the American party to disband, as it can never, the Whig says, effect anything as a national party. The Whig seems to think the sooner it resolves itself out of existence the better, as it is powerless for any good, and the result of the last Presidential election proved the fact. It advises a quick, and a speedy one, to the great, constitution-loving, conservative and patriotic party, around whose ancient altars the fires of patriotism still burn.—*Balt. American.*

The Raleigh Register.—The newly imported Virginia editor of this old North Carolina paper, John W. Syme,—(the name is pronounced *Sim*, and it ought to be spelled *Sim*, for where's the use of wasting a superfluous type in printing the name of so poor a creature)—having no more of Radway's lies to publish at $5 a column—about half the price he charges honest men for publishing truth—has set up a manufactory of his own. He makes and prints them for the pure love of lying. There is an old adage, that "liars should have good memories." Syme lacks this requisite for the business. His stories are not consistent from week to week. Perhaps this arises from the fact that men of his habits arrive at the period of "senility" earlier than sober men, as we said before, or it may be owing to his different condition at the different moments of his writing.

In favoring the Observer with a column of vulgar abuse on the 3d inst., Syme wound up with this great flourish:

"We have now finished with that precious concern, the Fayetteville Observer, and nothing it can say shall elicit a reply from us. We scorn its impotent effort to tyrannize over us, and defy its equally impotent malice."

Passing by without remark the queer assertion that the Observer had attempted to "tyranize" over Syme, and the false assertion of malice, (whilst I fully admit the feeling of indignation at his unprovoked wrongs,) I call attention to his remark, that "nothing the Observer can say shall elicit a reply from" Syme. Yet only ten days afterwards the Register of the 13th has another column of reply to the Observer, and that too winds up with another promise, that he "is now done, and forever, with E. J. Hale, Senior Editor," &c.—which promise I doubt not he will forget like its predecessor.

As I propose to take some notice of this last effusion of Syme's malignity, I copy it, as follows:

A Card.—We trust that the readers of this paper will indulge us in the natural wish every respectable man feels, to vindicate his character from unjust and unprovoked assault. As the readers of the Register are aware, a series of articles have appeared in the Fayetteville Observer and in this paper, in reference to our publication of a letter, written by Radway & Co., which the Fayetteville Observer pronounced libellous, and for publishing which, its Senior Editor threatened us with a prosecution, and at the same time declared his purpose of cutting the Register from his exchange list. Mailing from time to time what we deemed fitting replies to continued and coarse assaults upon us by the Editor of the Observer, we finally declared our purpose to take no further notice of the Fayetteville Observer, whereupon the Senior Editor of that paper published the following article, which in point of decency and true christian feeling, stands unrivalled in the annals of journalism." Let a discriminating public read this, and where they do so, remember that the writer is an open professor of the faith of "the meek and lowly Jesus," and that at least upon one occasion, when asked to account for the compliments he likes so much to pay, has thrown himself behind said profession of religion, and thus obtained immunity from just punishment.

[We have not time or room this morning to reinsert the paragraph from the Observer, whose readers can find it by turning to the paper of the 4th inst. or Weekly Observer of the 8th.]

"Upon the appearance of this article no alternative was left to us but the following course which speaks for itself:

RALEIGH, June 6, 1857.

E. J. Hale, Esq.,

Sir—The tone and character of your article in relation to myself, which appeared in the Observer of the 4th instant, constrain me to enquire of you whether or not you will accept an invitation to settle the issue between us in the manner usually resorted to by gentlemen. Your previous course in matters of this kind, renders the inquiry pertinent to the purpose of my own redress, under a grievance that I cannot, with proper self-respect, submit to.

Mr friend, Dr Cameron, will deliver this note to you, and is fully authorized to receive your reply, and take such further action in the premises as may be necessary. Your ob't serv't,

JOHN W. SYME.

An exact copy,
Wm. Cameron

FAYETTEVILLE, June 8, 1857.

John W. Syme, Esq.,

Sir—I have just received your note of the 6th inst. If by your question, whether or not I will accept an invitation to settle the issue between us in the manner usually resorted to by gentlemen, you mean an invitation to fight a duel, I reply that my ideas of what gentlemen usually resort to, contrain me to say, emphatically, NO. This reply you evidently anticipated when you wrote your note.

I will add, that "the tone and character" of the article of which you speak, were fully warranted, in my opinion, by the "tone and character" of your own articles in relation to myself. E. J. HALE.

"From the above it will be seen that the Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer not only says that he will not consent to have the issue between us settled in the mode usual among gentlemen, but justifies the article of which we so justly complained, and for which we were so justly entitled to redress. We, therefore, leave it to an honest and discriminating public to determine whether a man has a right to shelter himself behind a profession of religion for the purpose of assailing, with impunity, like a common brawler and stabber of character, the reputations of better men than himself.

"We are now done, and forever, with E. J. Hale, Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and, in taking leave of him, turn him over to the stings of that monitor which sooner or later will perform its office, and to the tribunal of a just public opinion, before which he must answer for malice, cowardice, and falsehood."

Let us take this story of Syme's in order.

I am charged with having made an "unjust and unprovoked assault" upon Syme. The charge is false. I never had any but kindly feelings towards him till after he had, for the paltry consideration of $5—(that being the amount offered to others we take it for granted that it is what he got)—published a grossly false and libelous advertisement of Radway & Co., after we had pronounced it false in every particular relating to the Observer. And he afterwards justified that publication, calling Radway's falsehoods "a *general* excoriation of the Editors of the Observer." Yet this harmless innocent has suffered an "unprovoked and unjust assault."

There were several things before this publication of Radway's falsehoods, that showed unkindness on the part of the Register towards us. I will mention but one of them. The Register of May 6th made a sneaking attempt to prejudice the public against our book, Hawks's History of North Carolina, by asking why we had it printed out of the State? We replied, politely and kindly, as we had previously announced to the public, that the book must necessarily be stereotyped, (for no mortal man could tell how many would be required,) and that there being no stereotyping establishment in North Carolina we were compelled to have the work done out of the State, just as Syme is obliged to go out of the State to get his types and presses. This was all as well known to Syme before he asked his question as afterwards. Did he atone for the wrong done us, by either copying our statement, or mentioning it? Never to this day. And so far as the Register's readers are concerned, we stand before the public as having *unnecessarily* gone out of the State to have a State work printed. What was Syme's motive for this extraordinary conduct? Every paper in the State edited by a North Carolinian, so far as we know, has welcomed Hawks's History with warmth, and it has been made the occasion of numberless courtesies to ourselves from friends and foes. Not so with this Virginia editor. And why? Was it owing to a miserably mean and unprovoked feeling towards the Observer? or to hostility to Hawks's History, which is expected to take the wind out of the sails of Virginia and some of her great men? Or did both these feelings operate?

The Observer made no "unjust and unprovoked assault" on Syme.

Syme next says that "the Senior Editor of the Observer threatened him with a prosecution" for publishing Radway's letter, "and at the same time declared his [my] purpose of cutting the Register from his [my] exchange list."

It would be difficult to cram more falsehoods into the same small space. "The Senior Editor" did nothing of the kind. Nor did he or any one else threaten a prosecution for the libel which that paper *had* published. Here is what the Observer—not its "Senior Editor"—said:—

"We see that the Editor of the Register is from home. If he had been in Raleigh, we cannot suppose that he would have permitted Radway & Co. to utter such falsehoods through his columns. We are of opinion that any publisher of Radway & Co's advertisement subjects himself to a prosecution for libel. And if the offence be repeated it may be our duty to get a more authoritative opinion to that effect than our own."

Now here was an express exception made in favor of Syme. The Register had done us a wrong, but it was in the absence of Syme. We had no idea of prosecuting *him*, but we gave fair warning to others, who might do us the same wrong, that we should prosecute for it. Instead of taking this in the spirit in which we printed it, Syme justified his libellous publication, and went out of his way to puff Radway's physic.

Nor did the Senior Editor ever declare any purpose of cutting the Register from his exchange list. That was done, and rightly done, in the absence of the Senior Editor. Nor was this "at the same time," as Syme falsely says, that the threat of prosecution was made. So many falsehoods has Syme managed to crowd into four lines.

But I come now to the more material part of Syme's story. He was anxious to screw himself up to the point of challenging the Senior Editor of the Observer to fight him in a duel. He did not quite do it. And I am surprised that he did not, looking at his note in the orginal manuscript. In the Register, the types make it all look fair and square, straight and regular lines. But in the manuscript, there is what may be called a *wobbling* motion, indicating that the writer could not walk a straight line. And most people are very courageous when in that state. But it may be that Syme was only shaking in his shoes at the bare remote possibility that I would indicate a purpose to accept his proposed challenge, and that may account for the tremor of his hand in penning his non-committal epistle, which he took the trouble to send by a special messenger 60 miles and back, two nights of rough stage riding.

Be that as it may, this whole conduct of Syme's exhibits the most consummate poltroonery. He locates all this controversy on the "Senior Editor" of the Observer, though that Senior Editor was in Charleston and Charlotte when the most of it was carried on—*and Syme well knows that I* was in Charleston and Charlotte at the time. Why does Syme always select "the Senior Editor" with so much pertinacity? He had no reason to know that the Senior Editor ever wrote a single one of the articles in relation to himself; and he *had* reason to know that when the said Senior Editor was in Charleston on the 14th of May, he could not have seen the Register of the 13th, and therefore could not have written the long reply to the Register which appeared in the Observer of the 14th. On no! Syme knew well enough that the Senior Editor had nothing to do with the writing of that article, (though he altogether approved of it when he saw it.)

Why then does Syme thus invariably lug in "the Senior Editor"? Since the poltroonery of Syme in pocketing the Junior Editor's insults and attempting to get up a reputation for courage by challenging me, has rendered impossible the reception of a hostile message from Syme by the Junior Editor, (whatever may be his opinions as to duelling, of which I am not authorized to speak,) I will tell you, dear reader. He had heard that I had always avowed, and had had the moral courage to act on, a thorough condemnation of the duelling code. He had reason to believe, therefore, that *I* would not fight him a duel. He was not so well informed as to the Junior Editor. There might be some danger in challenging *him*. Therefore *he* is carefully exonerated from any participation in this controversy. Syme was bent on getting, without danger to himself, a reputation as a fire-eater, and so he provoked an unnecessary controversy with *me*. That is evidently the key to Syme's conduct.

I have heard, from two different sources, that before he left Petersburg, Syme boasted that he was going to Raleigh to make the Editor of the Standard know his place, intimating very plainly that if Holden did not behave himself, *he* would make him. Since he has been in Raleigh, however, he has been especially careful not to tread on Mr. Holden's toes, but has been abusive enough of old Judge Saunders, whose hands are tied.—Finding that he did not make any thing out of the Judge, except contempt for himself, he next pitched upon me, whose hands were also tied by well settled and often avowed principles. There was another advantage in this selection: Holden was at his door—I am nearly 60 miles off. The whole conduct of Syme in these matters, shows such a degree of cowardice, that if any body about Raleigh wants to get a character for courage, without incurring danger, let him go and kick Syme.

Syme pretends that I avoid responsibility. This is false. There are several kinds of responsibility. Syme ignores them all, and resorts to something which *he knows I do not recognize* as a responsibility, and which not one in a hundred of the people of any country under the sun do recognize as such. If it is wrong in me to repel assaults with warmth, and even with bitterness, is it not equally wrong, and cowardly besides, to assail me, as Syme has done, and place me in a condition either to submit quietly to his vilification or to repel it by retaliation? It is cowardly. And Syme is the coward. I have never avoided any just responsibility. I have always avowed, and now avow, my readiness to meet such.

I could say more, but am obliged to stop, to get the Observer to press in time for the mails. I could not say less, considering the very "knave"-like appearance of Syme's last "Card."

Let the caitiff attend to the stings of his own monitor, and to the public judgment on himself, and he will have enough to do without troubling himself about me and mine. E. J. HALE.

An Honorable Amende.—Syme was especially felicitated when a respectable paper in Raleigh, the Biblical Recorder, published Radway's libel as an advertisement. No sooner, however, was the Editor's attention called to the matter, (not by us, for we never saw the paper, but by one of his Baptist friends,) than he wrote us a gentlemanly letter of explanation and apology. Not satisfied even with this, he examined into the matter, and the result is the following honorable article in his last paper which he has sent to us:

The Fayetteville Observer vs. Radway & Co.—We are authorized by Mr. Hale, senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, to say that the statements in an article which appeared in the Recorder of May 26, and addressed by Radway & Co. of New York to the editors of the Fayetteville Observer, were, so far as they relate to said editors, utterly false.

As the said article of Radway & Co. appeared in our columns, we deem it but justice to an honorable cotemporary to say that, having carefully examined the facts in the case, which we have no reason to doubt, and having looked more carefully into the statements of the aforesaid article of Radway & Co, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that the editors of the Observer have received gross injustice in its publication. Had we understood the matter as we now do the article would not have appeared in our columns for any consideration.

Having been favored with the published statements of the matter as they appeared in the Observer, we unhesitatingly say that we discover nothingin them which should, in the slightest degree, militate against the editors of that paper.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that all of our exchange papers in the State, except the Raleigh Register, and at least one out of the State, have thus scorned to do what Syme did "for a consideration"—viz: endeavor to create the impression that we had, for a few dollars, sought to "poison" our readers by inducing them to use Radway's physic, knowing it to be "poisonous," &c., &c.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 10.

Death of a Millionaire.—Com. John C. Stevens died of enlargement of the heart, at his residence in Hoboken, this afternoon, aged 73 years. He leaves property to the amount of several millions.

The Tariff.—The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, is of the opinion that the close of the present fiscal year will find a surplus of twenty two millions of dollars in the Treasury. The late reduction of the Tariff, he thinks, will result in an increase of revenue from increased importations, and he has already determined to recommend another large extension of the free list.

Richmond Whig.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, June 11.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool, 30th ult., 2 o'clock, P. M. has arrived, and reports Cotton generally unchanged; Flour declining tendency, Corn 6d. lower.

General News.—In the British Parliament Lord Clarendon announced the rejection of the Dallas Clarendon treaty, but said that new conditions from Washington are now under consideration.

Some excitement had been caused in London by the attack on a British merchant vessel by a French war-brig, in the roadstead of Bell Isle. The English vessel came to anchor from a contrary wind, and neglected hoisting colors, when the brig fired two blanks, and then a ball cartridge, killing an English seaman. The case is under consideration of the authorities.

Commercial.—Liverpool, May 30.—Cotton—Sales of the week 40,000 bales; slow of sale—prices generally unchanged. Stock in port 690,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—One circular says quiet and firm, others say dull. Flour declining tendency. Corn declined 6d; mixed 38s 6d a 39s.

Provisions dull; rice buoyant; rosin heavy.

Consons 93¾ The bill of the Bank of France has passed the Assembly almost unanimously.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. H. Wheeler, JOHN WALKER, Esq., of the County of Mecklenburg, President of the Council of State, to Miss SOPHRONIA, daughter of William White, Esq., deceased, formerly Secretary of State.

At Chapel Hill, on Monday, June 8, by Rev Mr. Thorn, Miss EMILY CAVE of Chapel Hill, to Mr. JONATHAN STEWARD of Miss., a member of the Senior Class, just graduated at the University.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 30th of May, Miss NANCY McINTOSH, in the 35th year of her age,—daughter of Kenneth McIntosh. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Wilmington, on Friday last, at the late residence of her son-in-law, A. J. Erambert, Mrs MARTHA NEWBERRY, aged 85 years and 3 months.

In Marion county, Florida, EDWARD PASTEUR, formerly of Newbern, N. C., in the 32d year of his age.

In Raleigh, on the 2d inst., Mrs. MARTHA MAYNARD, aged 73. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for nearly fifty years.

At Thomasville, Davidson county, on the 9th inst., Mr. SAMUEL DECKER, aged 30 years, formerly of this town.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business as well as his location, offers his handsome and commodious Residence for sale. To those acquainted with this place it is not necessary to particularize,—he would much prefer to sell the place to some gentleman non-resident, that the Town may have the benefit of an increase of population and wealth. The Dwelling and out-houses are in a perfect state of repair, having been thoroughly and neatly fitted up within the last three months. To a family of the low country it would be a very pleasant residence in Summer. Terms accommodating. THO. J. JOHNSON.

ATTENTION!

IS called to the fact, that there are MANY who OWE me, and some of them seem to think it unnecessary to pay their Notes or Accounts: To those and ALL others I beg leave to say that pay day has arrived—or ought to have ere this. Please call.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

June 13, 1857. 16-6w

Town papers 8 weeks.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 15.

BACON—	15½ a 16	LARD,—	16 a 17
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 14	Cuba	58 a 59
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	9 25 a 9 50	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	9 00 a 9 15	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	8 50 a	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	8 00 a	WOOL,—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 40 a 1 50	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 25 a 0 00
Peas,	1 50 a 0 00	Spirits,	39 a 40
Rye,	1 25 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Rather heavy at quotations
Cotton—No change.
Flour—Receipts rather above home consumption, hence market not fully sustained
Corn—No quotable change.
Peas—In demand for planting.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine 3 75, yellow 2 75, hard 1 75. Spirits unsettled and no transactions. Common price 1 40 to 1 50. Tar 1 35.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,404,389 bales against 2,859,885 bales last year, decrease 544,504 bales.

At Charleston Cotton 12½ to 14½.

At New York Southern Flour 7 60 to 9 50. Middling uplands Cotton 13¾. Corn 95 to 1 00. Hay 80 to 90.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11 to 13¾. Receipts of the week 250 bales; previously 17,759 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. June 8, 10, 11 and 13—Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for J H Hall, S J Hinsdale, W N Tillinghast, W H Carver, A G Thornton, E J Hale & Son, R S French, A J O'Hanlon, P A Wiley, J Kyle, J Cain, B Creek Co, C W Andrews, W Braughon, J Shaw D Hall, M C Vick, J H Pritchett, W C Troy, J O Boon, W Myers, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, Hon H Potter, E L Pemberton, S M Thomas & Bro, W Bow, G McNeill.

Cape Fear Line. June 13.—Steamer Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, A Morrison, G W Williams & Co., Geo Lauder, J M Worth & Son, Vestal & Watson, D Murphy, Hauser & Wilson, Cook & Johnson, A A McKethan, R D Green, J W [illegible] Sons, C W Andrews, A Holmes, C Jordan, M [illegible] Reid & Co., Miss C Stauber, P A Wiley & W [illegible] & A Cadwell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.—Schr Alba fm New York. 11.—Schr W Smith from Charleston, James Hall from Lockwood's Folly, W H Howard from Soap Point. 12.—Brig Delmont Locke fm Norwich, Ct.

3700 lbs. N. C. Bacon and Lard, for sale by P. A. WILEY.

June 15. 16-1w

DENTAL NOTICE.

AS I intend leaving here on the fourth of July, to be absent until the first of October, I hope those who desire my professional services will be governed by circumstances. Also, I hope and expect those to whom I have already operated, will call and make immediate settlement, for I am just at this time particularly in need of money.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S

July 16. 16-1w

GLASS AND EARTHEN SELF-SEALING JARS.

Crockery Store

FOR Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Pints, Quarts and Half-Gallons at $2 40, $3 40, and $5 25, per dozen, respectively. For sale at the W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Also, Fresh Supplies of CHINA, GLASSWARE and TABLE KNIVES.

June 15. 16-2w

Argus copy.

SALE OF SLAVE

Belonging to the Estate of Jno. McNeill, Sr.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Harnett, I shall sell at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Toomer, at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday the 23 day of July next, on a credit of 6 months, a Slave named PETER, belonging to the Estate of John McNeill, Sr., deceased, aged some 45 years or thereabouts.

Upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, the Slave will be delivered, with a bill of sale. J. WORTH, Adm'r.

June 10. 16-ts

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th July, at the Residence of the late W. F. Moore, all of the Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, 1 fine Carriage, 1 Barouche, 1 Buggy, and 1 Wagon. Will also hire out for the balance of the year 2 Negro Men and 1 Boy, and Rent out the House.

E. F. MOORE, Administrator.

June 15. 16-ts

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

June 12. 16-2tpd

A NEW TREATISE ON TRIGONOMETRY.

A MANUAL of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with some of its applications. By Charles Phillips, Professor in the University of North Carolina. 200 pages, 12 mo.

W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh; Mallett & Co., Chapel Hill; E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.

June 12, 1857. 16-3tpd

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County at the election in August next.

June 10. 15-

☞ We are authorised to announce Capt. RODERICK McRAE as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

June 8th. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilham announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 22. 10-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

LABOUR WANTED.

WE are paying Fifteen Dollars and Board per month (with payments monthly) for hands on the Rail Road, or 75 cents per day,—monthly hands preferred. Apply to Mr. Carroll, on the work 18 miles West of Fayetteville, or to T. WADDILL.

June 10. 15-

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM A KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

June 13. 15-3tpd

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Incendiary Eructations, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Dull and Nervous Headache, Affections of the Throat, &c. It has in numerous cases proved highly beneficial and in other cases a decided cure.

This is a pure and new vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, by the inventor of the celebrated Holland Pectoral Bonchique. Because of its great success in most of the European States, it introduction into the United States was considered more especially for the use of our laboring and other classes, and therefore over the face of this mighty country. Seeing with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally in such cases its effect is first its way directly to the seat of life, rallying and equalizing every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whenever it expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of wonderful remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Arcana has induced many imitations. With the public should guard against purchasing. Be not per suaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 13, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW BUGGY, at much less than first cost. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

June 10. 15-3t

Just Received.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
FULTON MARKET BEEF; and
CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER

At P. A. WILEY'S.

June 10. 15-3t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the Town Hall on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, to receive the STORE TAXES. All persons must come forward and pay then, as the law allows only one day for the collection of Store Taxes.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

June 9. 15-tJ1

Town papers copy till 1st July.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Nelson Harris and Eli Russell, *versus* Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callier A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Pernel Skeen and wife Adaline, Sam'l Kendall and wife Martha, Wiley Steed and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed, Frederick Steed, and Nelson Steed.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that all the above named Defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in Feb'y 1857, and 81st of American Independence.

16**6] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callier A. Steed, Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Sion P. Steed, Pernel Skeen and wife Adaline, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, Frederick Steed, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, and Ann Eliz. Hopkins, *versus* John Bailey, Nelson Steed, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha.

Bill for Injunction.

It appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said non-resident defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master for said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February 1857, and 81st year of American Independence. E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1857.

Martha Sandsberry vs J. W. Sansberry.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

THE defendant, J. W. Sansberry, is hereby notified that the petitioner, Martha Sandsberry, will, on the tenth day of July next, at the Court House in Augusta, in the State of Georgia, take the depositions of A. J. Deas, A. Deas, and others, to be read in evidence in this case, when and where the defendant may attend and cross-examine if he will.

MARTHA SANDSBERRY,
by her Attorney, Jas. L. Gaines.

June 8. 16-*tJ10

AT A MEETING

Of the Commissioners of the Cheraw Coal Fields Rail Road, held in Carthage, on the 27th April, 1857, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Books of subscription of Stock for the construction of a Rail Road from Cheraw, S. C., to Carthage in Moore County, N. C., to some point in the Coal Fields on Deep River, be opened on the 1st day of June at Carbonton on Deep River, under the direction of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Dr. Wm. Hays, D. G. Campbell and Wm. D. Harrington; at Carthage, under the direction of D. Turner, W. B. Richardson, Sam'l Barrett, Col. John Morrison and S. C. Bruce; at Rockingham, (Richmond County,) under the direction of Col. H. W. Harrington, Wm. P. Leak, R. S. McDonald and Walter F. Leak; at Troy, (Montgomery County,) under the direction of Samuel H. Christian, John S. Chambers, Robt. A. Chambers and D. S. Pemberton; at Cheraw, S. C., under the direction of D. Malloy, J. C. Wadsworth, Robt. Kendall, Allen McFarlan and J. M. Threadgill; at Bennettsville, under the direction of Jas. Gillespie, B. F. Pegues, Chas. Irby and J. W. Harrington; at Chesterfield Court House, under the direction of Dr. T. E. Powe, W. L. T. Prince, E. J. Wadkill and A. McQueen; at Darlington Court House, under the direction of J. D. Wilson, Dr. Thos. Smith, W. C. Bruce, T. A. Dargan and Edgar Charles; at Charleston, S. C., under the direction of Dr. S. H. Dickson, Rev. P. N. Lynch, E. L. Adams and Joshua Lazarus, and kept open until ordered to be closed by the Commissioners.

Ordered that this notice be published in the North Carolina Argus, until the 1st day of July, 1857, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, Cheraw Gazette, Pee Dee Herald, Charleston Mercury, and Charleston Courier, copy up to that date.

S. C. BRUCE, Chairman.

JOHN MORRISON, Secretary.
April 27, 1857. 6-tlJ

SELECT MALE SCHOOL
AT OXFORD, N. C.

THIS School, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be re-opened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.

For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a Teacher of the Ancient Classics during the last thirteen years at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an assistant Instructor.

The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.

Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a Literary Society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.

Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove, beyond the corporate limits of the town and near the residence of the Principal and other private families, who will accommodate the Students with board.

Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.

Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied in every instance with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.

April 24, 1857. 2-tl5dy

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 4, 1857. 87tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank, road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodiums, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 15t

Spring Trade, 1857.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, (Hay St.) March 12, 1857. 89tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROBT MITCHELL.
May —, 1857. 5tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December, 1852, a negro boy named DENNIS. Said boy was about twenty-one years of age when he left, and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. He is dark complected, round faced, full jawed, slightly bow-legged, round shouldered, leans forward when he walks, and is very intelligent. He has a scar on the inside of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a fall from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and Fayetteville, where he passed for a free man, under the assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams and William Caldwell, and at times followed the occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman, probably under a promise of being taken to a free State.

I will pay a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him, if taken within this State; $200 if taken out of the State; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person with having harbored him, whether in or out of this State.

W. G. STRICKLAND.
Raleigh, May 5, 1857. 5-3m

M. FAULK

Has just received a large and fancy assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' Gaiters, Satin and Colored; Ladies' and Gents' DANCING SHOES of a new and beautiful pattern, and every style of article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets.

April 21, 1857. 1tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 24, 1857. 2tf

COLOR-TYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Beasley & Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a good likeness of themselves or friends.

P. S. I would *particularly* call the attention of the public to the **COLOR-TYPE**, which in point of beauty for surpasses any thing in the shape of a Daguerreotype or Photograph, and is but little inferior, if not fully equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

M. M. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1857. 1-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.
Laurinburgh, Dec. 29, 1856. 9-tf

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 20.

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF SOAP AND TALLOW CANDLES, fine and common TOBACCO, and almost anything in the Grocery line, as long as the cheapest.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.
November 17, 1856. 57tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
Sept. 24. 42-

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

Spring Stock, 1857.
E. F. MOORE,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,
215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy,
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td.
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt,
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit,
Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on liberal terms.
March 10, 1857. 89tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1500 BUS. CORN.
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)
To arrive and for sale.

W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22 50-tf

WANTED.

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.
Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.
Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 6, 1857. 85tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language.
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Benumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Resty Beckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 2, 1857.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing Evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors; Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

J. M. Newby,

WITH

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Elegant Ready-made Clothing,

NOS. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

Further Supplies of BOOKS.

IVORS, by Miss Sewell; Macaulay's Biographical and Historical Sketches; Norman Leslie; Light and Darkness; Tempest and Sunshine; Perry's Japan Expedition, &c. &c.

Hemans', Scott's and Burns' Poetical Works.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 27.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1855. 2tf

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept. 11, 1856. 84tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

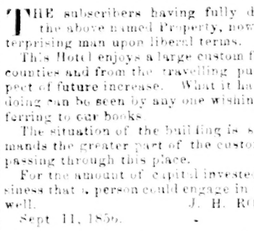
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collar s

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all in debted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

JACKSON SPRINGS FOR SALE.

HAVING a few years ago, under the influence of declining health, purchased the well known Jackson Springs, and now not needing them for myself, and finding a general desire through the country that these Springs should be occupied and more available to the public as a Summer watering-place, I have resolved to sell them.

These Springs are on Jackson Creek, Moore Co., N. C. The virtue and medicinal properties of the water are well known,—the prevailing mineral is Iron, with Magnesia and Sulphur also present. There is a fall of water passing by the Spring, by which machinery could be driven, so as to elevate water into bathing-vats, or even convey water to the dwelling house. Every natural facility is present to make this a place of novel interest, with a small investment. In connection with the Spring is a body 244 acres of Land, part of which is under improvement.

This property having once been fitted up for a watering place, all the necessary houses are already there, and in tolerable good order. The Cheraw & Coal Fields Railroad will pass as near the Springs as a proprietor would wish.

From inquiries made of me last summer, I suppose that more than three hundred persons would have gone to these Springs during that season if the house had been open.

It is thought unnecessary to give further details as to this property. The Jackson Springs are too well known to require it. Those thinking of purchasing will inform themselves about the property.

Warranted titles will be given, and such time on payments as may suit the convenience of a responsible purchaser. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 3. 11-3t

MOUNT VERNON MINERAL SPRINGS,
CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above property for the present year, would notify the public that he will endeavor to accommodate persons who may wish to visit the Springs during the present season.

THOS. S. YARBRO.
Goldston P. O., May 15. 87-6t

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July, 1857. The Principal, Joseph H. Separd, A. B., is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant eminently qualified. Student's coming by Pail Road will always find, at Durham's or Hillsboro', on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms, &c., address the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange Co. N. C.
May 20, 1857. 10*2m

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.
May 16, 1857. 8*tf

Valuable Hotel Property in Oxford, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known establishment known as the

"OXFORD HOTEL,"

immediately opposite the Court House. Its eligibility of situation, and the custom derived from visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford, render this Hotel desirable property for any one wishing to keep a public house.

Bids for the above-named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms.

R. N. HERNDON.
Oxford, N. C., May 9. 6*tJ24

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to James McPherson, are hereby informed that all who do not pay up immediately will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.
June 4. 148t

NOTICE.
Plank Road Stock for Sale.

ON Friday the 3d day of July, 1857, at the Snow Camp Foundry, I shall sell for cash (unless otherwise ordered) the following Stock in the Gulf & Graham Plank Road, viz: Two Shares subscribed by Joshua Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by John Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by Solomon Allen, One Share subscribed by John Stout of Henry, and Thirty-one Shares subscribed by David Dixon, as agent of the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company.

JOHN STAFFORD, Prest.
May 28, 1857. 14-4w*

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of May last, a bound boy by the name of JERE HUNT or WILSON. The said boy is about 16 or 17 years old, about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs about 115 lbs., has a very dark appearance, a down look, and generally smiles when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown cloth coat with a velvet collar and metal buttons, and a brown cotton hat. I will give five dollars for the apprehension of said boy in jail, or the same for his delivery to me at home. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received; also, I will put the law in force against any person harboring the same.

ALEXANDER BULLARD.
Clay Valley P. O., Robeson Co., June 6. 14*4w

STRAYED,

FROM my place six miles below Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., about the 20th ultimo, a dark colored mare MULE, nearly black, small size, has a scar in the face between the eyes and nose; a good looking Mule for its size, being in fine keeping when it left. The Mule was seen in the neighborhood of Red Bluff, in this District, near the N. C. line, a day or two after it left, and is therefore supposed to be wandering in some of the border counties.

I will compensate any person who will be so obliging as to stop the Mule, and either send it to me or keep it and inform me by letter, directed to Bennettsville, S. C.

JAMES T. JOHN.
Bennettsville, S. C., June 1. 14*3t

CAUTION!

A MAN calling his name ISAAC R. SPICEBERGEN, who has been recently travelling or peddling in the County of Richmond, has obtained a Note against the subscriber for the amount of Thirty-seven Dollars and perhaps some cents, drawn six months after date. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I am determined not to pay it, for the reason that I did not receive value.

JOHN WALACE.
Springfield, June 1, 1857. 14*3t

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for re-election Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 12-

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named Springs. They are situated in the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in the high and mountainous region of country, within a few miles of Dan River, the Cascade, and "the Ford," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They command a fine view of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a line of Hacks from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great pains in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the 1st of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day, $
" " " week,
" " " month,
Children and servants half price.
Single horse per day, $
" " " week,
" " " month,

PYLADES SMITH.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 12-

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold, by order of the Court of Equity, on Monday the 22d day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, upon the premises, the heirs at law of Margaret M. Pfaff, Tract of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear, adjoining Savannah, or Swamp, near land belonging to the estate of under Elliott and Jesse H. Roby.

Terms: six months, with interest from date, and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk.
May 26. 12-

Robeson County Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale NINETY-SIX ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, lying on the East Side of Lumber River, and adjoining the lands of Duncan Exchin, Peter A. McEachin and others. The land is located in a moral, enterprising neighborhood, is very well timbered, and is surpassed by few farms in this section of country for agricultural purposes.

Persons wishing to purchase a small farm are invited to call over and see for themselves.

ANGUS GILLIS.
Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., May 26. 12-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, on the 28th day of May, 1857, taken Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, to law on the estate of William J. McDiarmid, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment immediately.

D. W. McLEAN, Administrator.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th day of June next, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder at the residence of Mrs. McDiarmid, near Flora Mac, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of the late J. McDiarmid, dec'd, consisting of one first rate Gig, one Buggy and Harness, Rockaway and Harness, one Family Carriage and Harness, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given; bond with approved security will be required. Sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell one fire-proof Safe, nearly new, and other articles too tedious to mention. Same conditions as above.

D. W. McLEAN.
May 28, 1857. 12-

Five Cents and no thanks.
NOTICE.

RANAWAY on the 12th of the present month, EVERETT MAY alias HALL, who was bound to me according to law, in the county of Cumberland. He is about seventeen years of age. I hereby caution and warn all persons from employing the said boy, or crediting him on my account, as I will deal with them according to law.

ROBT DOBSEY.
May 20, 1857. 12-3*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Original Attachment,—Levied on 124 Acres of Land, more or less.

Green Lissenby, William Crowder, T. Bellamy & John Stacy & Co., vs. Holden S. Lissenby.

IN these cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the property levied condemned to be sold for plaintiffs' claims.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
12-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

John G. Smith, Adm'r of Elizabeth Bittle vs. John Bittle, Mary Hutchison, Catharine Lockhart and Judith Bittle.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John H. Bittle and Catharine Lockhart reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

12*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Lydia Cason vs. John R. Cason, James F. Cason, Elijah H. Cason, John E. Duncan and wife Elizabeth W., Lydia W. Hubbard, William B. Jarman and wife Liddy and Andrew B. Cason.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Duncan and wife Elizabeth W., Lydia W. Hubbard and Elijah H. Cason are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or